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Labelling microscopic slides. The labelling of microscopic slides is a burdensome part of slide-making for large classes. Much drudgery can be saved and greater legibility secured by having labels printed with all the desired data. These can be very cheaply and quickly secured in lots of five-hundred or more, printed on good stock and well gummed from the Woodbury Label Co., Woodstock, Vt. The accompanying samples show how these are used in some laboratories. The use of too much data on a slide label is to be avoided.

EARTH-WORM.
CROSS-SECTION
POSTERIOR
TO CLITELLUM.

Zool. Dept. Uni. of Mich.

LETTER "E"

Put slide in microscope so label can be read.

Zool. Dept. Uni. of Mich.

George R. LaRue.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES

Gynandromorphous Ants.—Professor W. M. Wheeler (Am. Nat., 48:49-56, 1914.) presents a paper on "Gynandromorphous Ants Described During the Decade 1903-1913." This paper is a sequel to an earlier paper by the same writer (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 19:653-683, 1903) in which six gynandromorphous ants were described and a review of the seventeen previously recorded cases was given. The recent paper deals entirely with the findings of other observers since the writer has not seen additional cases since 1903. Seven cases of gynandromorphism are reviewed, thus raising the total number of observed gynandromorphous ants to thirty. Gynandromorphism occurs very rarely among ants and takes one of two forms, namely, the *gynandromorph,* an anomalous individual in which the male and female characters are combined in a blended or more often mosaic manner, and the *ergatandromorph,* an anomaly in which the worker characters are combined with those of the male. The characters of four lateral gynandromorphs, two ergatandromorphs, and one frontal gynandromorph are reviewed in this paper. In conclusion Dr. Wheeler discusses a problematical fossil ant described by Mayr (1868) from Baltic amber and designated as a gynandromorph. After examining the original specimen he thinks that it is possible to consider it as an ergatomorphic male although the matter is still open to question. The literature from 1908 to date is listed.

The Stable Fly (Stomoxys calcitrans).—Brues (Journ. Econ. Ent., 6:459-477, 1913) contributes interesting and important data on "The Geographical Distribution of the Stable Fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans.*" This insect has attracted considerable attention recently among entomologists, medical men, and veterinarians owing to the fact that it has been shown to be capable of transmitting disease. It is a serious pest to domestic animals and its blood sucking habit makes it an occasional nuisance to man. It acts as an occasional carrier of the bacillus of anthrax and can act as a vector for the virus of acute epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). Likewise there is a strong suspicion that it transmits other human diseases. Records of distribution show its presence in thirty-five states, in Canada, Alaska, Bermuda, Bahama Islands, West Indian Islands, Mexico, Central America, five countries of South America, three countries of Europe, throughout the whole of Africa, Canary Islands, Madeira Islands, southern Asia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Java, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. It is apparent that the stable fly is one of the most widely distributed insects. It occurs generally in the tropics but almost always in smaller numbers than in cooler climates. Numerous references are included in this paper.

Bibliographies.—Mann (Journal of Animal Behavior, 3:529-455) gives a list of the "Literature for 1912 on the behavior of ants and myrmecophiles." Turner (Journal of Animal Behavior, 3:401-428) lists the "Literature for 1912 on the behavior of spiders and insects other than ants." These lists include titles relating to any phase of animal behavior and are very valuable to zoologists and entomologists who are doing any sort of work in the fields of animal behavior and animal psychology. The Journal of Animal Behavior has published similar bibliographies for the preceding years and thus constitutes one of the best sources of bibliographical information on this special field of investigation.

PAUL S. WELCH.